# CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-6
DISTRIBUTION:  A, B, C

CJCSI 5128.02
10 November 2016

MISSION PARTNER ENVIRONMENT EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE;
COALITION INTEROPERABILITY ASSURANCE AND
VALIDATION WORKING GROUP

References:

a.  Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 8330.01, 21 May 2014, "Interoperability of Information Technology, Including National Security Systems," Enclosure 2, paragraph 2.n. (13).

b.  CJCSI 5128.01, 1 October 2014, "Mission Partner Environment Executive Steering Committee (MPE ESC) Governance and Management".

c.  DoDI 8110.01, 25 November 2014, "Mission Partner Environment (MPE) Information Sharing Capability Implementation for the DoD".

1.  Purpose.  The Mission Partner Environment (MPE) provides the capability framework required by the joint force for information sharing and data exchange with Allies and potential partners.  The Coalition Interoperability Assurance & Validation (CIAV) capability is the end-to-end mission-based interoperability (MBI) compliance and assessment methodology that improves U.S. MPE operations with mission partners (MPs).  Reference A directed the CIAV effort to support Combatant Commands (CCMDs) to assess and resolve interoperability issues with MPs.  Reference B established the MPE Executive Steering Committee (ESC) CIAV Working Group (WG).  This instruction describes the ESC CIAV WG responsibilities, relationships, methodology, and procedures.

2.  Superseded/Cancellation.  Not applicable.

3.  Applicability.  This instruction applies to the Joint Staff (JS), the Military Departments, CCMDs, Services, Defense Agencies, Department of Defense (DoD) Field Activities, and all other organizational entities in the DoD (hereafter referred to collectively as DoD Components).

4. <u>Policy</u>. This instruction establishes policy for CIAV requirements validation and prioritization of mission thread analysis. It defines how Commands/Services/Agencies (C/S/As) use CIAV to assure and validate operational mission threads for both programs of record (PORs) and non-POR systems connecting and exchanging data between the U.S. and MPs. It also defines how C/S/As use CIAV for interoperability validation of systems in exercises and operational environments, including support of CCMD operational and contingency plans.

5. <u>Responsibilities</u>. See Enclosure A.

6. <u>Summary of Changes</u>. Not applicable.

7. <u>Releasability</u>. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on NIPRNET. DOD Components (to include the Combatant Commands), other Federal agencies, and the public, may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at: [ http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/ ]. JS activities may also obtain access via the SIPR Directives Electronic Library Websites.

8. <u>Effective Date</u>. This INSTRUCTION is effective upon receipt.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

JACQUELINE D. VAN OVOST, Maj Gen, USAF
Vice Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures
    A  - Responsibilities and Relationships
    B  - Methodology and Procedures
    C  - Requirements Submission Quad Chart
    GL – Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviations

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ENCLOSURE A

RESPONSIBILITIES AND RELATIONSHIPS

1. Introduction.

   a. The overall mission of Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV) is to assure and validate services, systems, and business processes of mission threads that support coalition operations. CIAV improves overall global interoperability through the implementation and execution of a coalition-focused, Mission-Based Interoperability (MBI) compliance and assessment methodology, which maps the end-to-end flow and exchange of data, assisting in the overall improvement, streamlining, and integration of processes involving operational and technical exchange of requirements aligned to specific mission needs. In short, MBI is the end-to-end interoperability among all elements of a Coalition mission thread – from producers to consumers. This enclosure addresses the various responsibilities and relationships that the Executive Steering Committee (ESC) CIAV Working Group (WG) has with other organizations.

   b. The ESC CIAV WG responsibilities and relationships are complex and comprise a myriad of touch points among organizations in addressing interoperability issues. The ESC CIAV WG members collaborate to address interoperability issues brought before them. The ESC CIAV WG membership comprises a cross-section of organizations with knowledge and experience to address interoperability shortfalls which challenge Coalition Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C5ISR) operations.

2. Background. CIAV was established to help resolve critical coalition mission interoperability issues. After more than a decade of war in Afghanistan, the need to improve information exchange interoperability among coalition mission partners (MPs) has increased exponentially. The necessity for an enduring capability of MP information exchange devices, protocols, processes, and technologies became evident. Based on the Afghanistan lessons learned, the CJCS assigned the Joint Staff (JS) J6 to evolve further to a more standardized Mission Partner Environment (MPE) capability to support future coalition requirements. The MPE ESC and its subordinate WGs were established to address MPE action areas, with CIAV assuming the role of assessing coalition MBI.

3. Organizational Structure. As previously indicated, the ESC CIAV WG is a persistent organization. As directed by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 5128.01, it is led by an O6-level individual assigned by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), and is comprised of O6-level representatives from the organizations listed in Table A-1.

| DISA | USAFRICOM | USN |
|------|-----------|-----|
| DoD CIO | USCENTCOM | USNORTHCOM |
| DOT&E | USCG | USPACOM |
| JS J2-J8 | USCYBERCOM | USSOCOM |
| NGB | USD AT&L | USSOUTHCOM |
| NSA | USD(I) | USSTRATCOM |
| USA | USEUCOM | USTRANSCOM |
| USAF | USMC | |

Table A-1. MPE ESC CIAV WG Members

## 4. Responsibilities

a. ESC CIAV WG Lead.  The ESC CIAV WG Lead conducts activities in accordance with guidance provided by the MPE ESC Chair, the MPE ESC Principals, coordination with other MPE ESC WG Leads, and inputs from the MPs.  Specific responsibilities include the following:

(1)   Schedules and conducts ESC CIAV WG meetings.

(2)   Participates in MPE ESC meetings.

(3)   Coordinates with the other MPE ESC WGs to support and implement the MPE Action Plan.

(4)   Coordinates with the MPE ESC and the other MPE ESC WGs in deriving, defining, and validating CIAV requirements.  The term "CIAV requirements" refers to identified, possible coalition interoperability issues found in existing capabilities and does not refer to requirements in the sense of requirements in the acquisition process.

(5)   Collects CIAV requirements from ESC CIAV WG members for discussion and proposed MPE ESC validation and prioritization.

(6)   Accepts validated and prioritized MPE ESC CIAV requirements for dissemination to the U.S. CIAV National Lead.

(7)   Monitors the progress of U.S. CIAV event execution.

(8)   Provides status of assessments to MPE ESC Leadership.

(9)   Escalates issues to the MPE ESC Secretariat that cannot be resolved by the ESC CIAV WG members and/or other MPE ESC WG Leads.

(10)  Receives CIAV assessment reports from U.S. CIAV National Lead; reviews results of the report with the ESC CIAV WG members to determine if the assessment sufficiently addresses the CIAV requirement.

(11) Distributes final U.S. CIAV reports to designated recipients, as required.

(12) Informs U.S. CIAV National Lead to formally close out the CIAV requirement.

(13) Nominates topics for MPE ESC consideration and advises the MPE ESC Chairman on issues requiring MPE ESC review.

(14) Collects issues for discussion within the ESC CIAV WG based upon members' inputs, MP considerations, lessons learned, and real world operations.

(15) Fosters an understanding of CIAV procedures with WG members and other governmental organizations, as required.

(16) Provides monthly reports on MPE Action Plan implementation to the MPE ESC Secretariat during monthly MPE Coordination Meetings.

(17) Coordinates and oversees coalition interoperability assessment efforts required by other MPE ESC WGs.

(18) Coordinates and oversees Change Management (ChM) process for Joining, Membership, and Exit Instructions (JMEIs).  Maintains and updates, as required, the ChM template for JMEIs.  Provides ChM template to users, as appropriate.

(19) Performs other duties as required to support the MPE ESC.

   b.  ESC CIAV WG Members.  The ESC CIAV WG members (see Table 1) participate in accordance with the guidance provided by the MPE ESC Chair, the MPE ESC principals, and inputs from MPs.  Specific responsibilities include the following:

(1)   Represent their respective organizations, empowered to address interoperability issues.

(2)   Identify MPE interoperability gaps and shortfalls.

(3)   Review CIAV assessment reports with the ESC CIAV WG Lead for acceptance.

(4)   Submit discussion topics within the ESC CIAV WG based upon MP considerations, lessons learned, and real world operations.

(5)   Attend scheduled ESC CIAV WG meetings (via teleconference, Defense Collaboration Services, Voice over IP, in person, etc.).

(6)   Provide support to the U.S. CIAV planning and execution processes for validated CIAV requirements and events vetted by the MPE ESC.

(7)   Provide input to the MPE Action Plan, as required.

c.   <u>Services and Agencies</u>.  For Services and agencies to best support this activity, resources need to be applied, to include personnel, tools, and funding as deemed necessary.

<u>5. Relationships</u>

The ESC CIAV WG has relationships with the following entities, as described in Figure A-1.

a.   <u>MPE ESC Chair</u>.  The MPE ESC Chair oversees the ESC CIAV WG development and implementation of the MPE Action Plan.  The MPE ESC Chair and the ESC CIAV WG Lead meet semi-annually, and as required by the MPE ESC Chair, to review deliverables and progress of the ESC CIAV WG in accordance with the MPE Action Plan.  The ESC CIAV WG conducts MPE ESC activities, as directed.

b.   <u>MPE ESC Secretariat</u>.  The ESC CIAV WG coordinates with the MPE ESC Secretariat on all issues requiring MPE ESC resolution, if resolution cannot be obtained within the MPE ESC WGs.  The ESC CIAV WG nominates topics through the MPE ESC Secretariat for MPE ESC consideration.
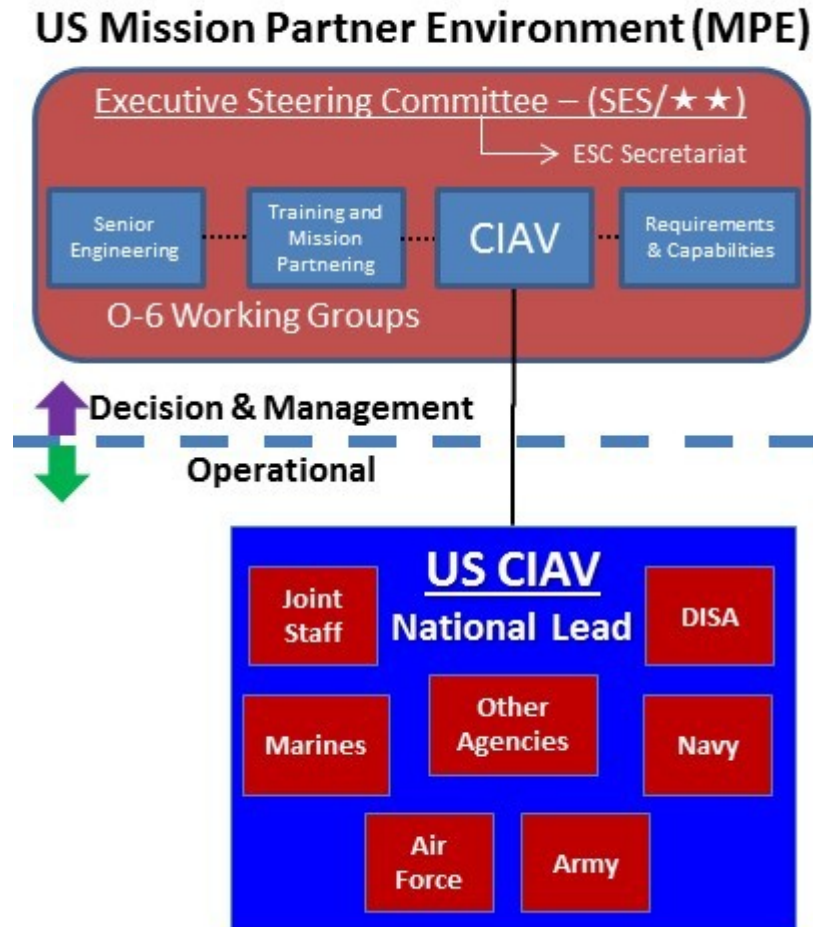
Figure A-1. Relationship of Various CIAV Organizations.

c. <u>MPE ESC Training and Mission Partnering WG</u>.

(1) Dialog between the ESC CIAV WG and the Training and Mission Partnering WG (T&MP WG) will be open and consistent, as both are responding to very similar demands, and they are critical to each other's purpose. The ESC CIAV WG is essential to the success of training events, as the ESC CIAV WG can execute CIAV efforts (through the U.S. CIAV organization) to assure and validate MBI and operational processes before and during training events. The T&MP WG, through its responsibility for coordinating MPE exercises, training, education, and leader development implementation, provides the ESC CIAV WG with the opportunity to assure and validate interoperability of MPE instantiations.

(2)   The T&MP WG plays a significant role in initiating the CIAV process. As Combatant Commands (CCMDs), Services, and other potential stakeholders encounter possible interoperability issues centered on training events, they bring those issues to the T&MP WG for vetting.  Once vetted, the T&MP WG presents the possible CIAV requirement to the ESC CIAV WG Lead for coordination and inclusion in the Consolidated CIAV Requirements List (CCRL), which is forwarded to the MPE ESC for potential validation and prioritization.  The ESC CIAV WG will support the T&MP WG's goal to have all CCMD Concept Plans and Operations Plans reviewed in order to have releasable addendums developed, with an ultimate goal of exercising the plans with MPs.

(a)   <u>MPE ESC Requirements and Capability Development WG (RCDWG)</u>.  Coordination between the RCDWG and the ESC CIAV WG on potential assessment requirements for new MPE capabilities being developed via CJCSI 3265.01, Command and Control Governance and Management, and CJCSI 6285.01C, Multinational and other Mission Partner Information Sharing, and other processes is essential.  Further coordination between the ESC CIAV WG and RCDWG may be  necessary when interfacing with forums such as:

<u>1.</u>  The Combined, Communications, Electronics Board (CCEB)

<u>2.</u>  The Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC)

(b)   <u>MPE ESC Senior Engineering WG (SEWG)</u>.  The SEWG will coordinate with the ESC CIAV WG on potential CIAV requirements to assess coalition interoperability as MPE capabilities are planned and implemented, including Joint Information Environment capabilities which may affect MPE interoperability and information sharing.

(c)   <u>Within the ESC CIAV WG</u>.

<u>1.</u>  The ESC CIAV WG is comprised of U.S. organizations that strive to resolve the challenges of global C5ISR interoperability.  The ESC CIAV WG is comprised of members from Commands, Services, Agencies (C/S/As), and interested organizations who have coalition interoperability issues and/or responsibilities and interact within the WG to create responsive interaction as organizations engage.

<u>2.</u>  The ESC CIAV WG members participate and support the collective efforts, not necessarily based on their individual needs, but the needs of the community.  Members will have varying needs for interoperability issue resolution.  While some members may not have consistent CIAV requirements, they will probably have subject matter expertise required by the ESC CIAV WG, which will help in resolving other WG members' interoperability issues.

3. In accordance with CJCSI 5128.01, members are empowered by their respective organizations to make decisions within the ESC CIAV WG.

4. The ESC CIAV WG encourages participation by organizations outside the designated membership. These participants bring a specific expertise or capability to the ESC CIAV WG to broaden the discussions during problem resolution.

5. The ESC CIAV WG Lead has overall responsibility for the ESC CIAV WG. This individual is under operational control of the MPE ESC Chair and provides strategic guidance and priorities to the U.S. CIAV National Lead.

(d) The U.S. CIAV National Lead. While the ESC CIAV WG Lead's responsibilities are primarily in the areas of governance and policy, the U.S. CIAV National Lead's area of responsibility encompasses the operational aspects of CIAV. The relationship between the ESC CIAV WG Lead and the U.S. CIAV National Lead is one of interdependency. The U.S. CIAV National Lead requires validated MPE CIAV requirements that are provided by the ESC CIAV WG Lead. Conversely, the ESC CIAV WG Lead requires periodic updates regarding status of CIAV requirements currently in the U.S. CIAV assessment cycle. The U.S. CIAV National and Service Leads retain autonomy over all U.S. CIAV operational resources and procedures while executing based on the priorities established by the ESC CIAV WG Lead.

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ENCLOSURE B

METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

1.  Introduction.  This enclosure expands on the responsibilities outlined in Enclosure A, by establishing the methodology and procedures of the Executive Steering Committee (ESC) Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV) Working Group (WG).  The ESC CIAV WG methodology supports the overall objectives of the Mission Partner Environment (MPE) ESC by focusing on the MPE interoperability gaps.  The procedures detail the CIAV requirements generation, validation and prioritization process, followed by the engagement authorization of CIAV resources.  The term "CIAV requirements" refers to identified, possible coalition interoperability issues found in existing capabilities and does not refer to requirements in the sense of requirements in the acquisition process.  The enclosure further defines the relationships outlined in Enclosure A by depicting the complex touch points between the ESC CIAV WG and other MPE stakeholders in addressing interoperability issues, depicted in Figure B-1 below.
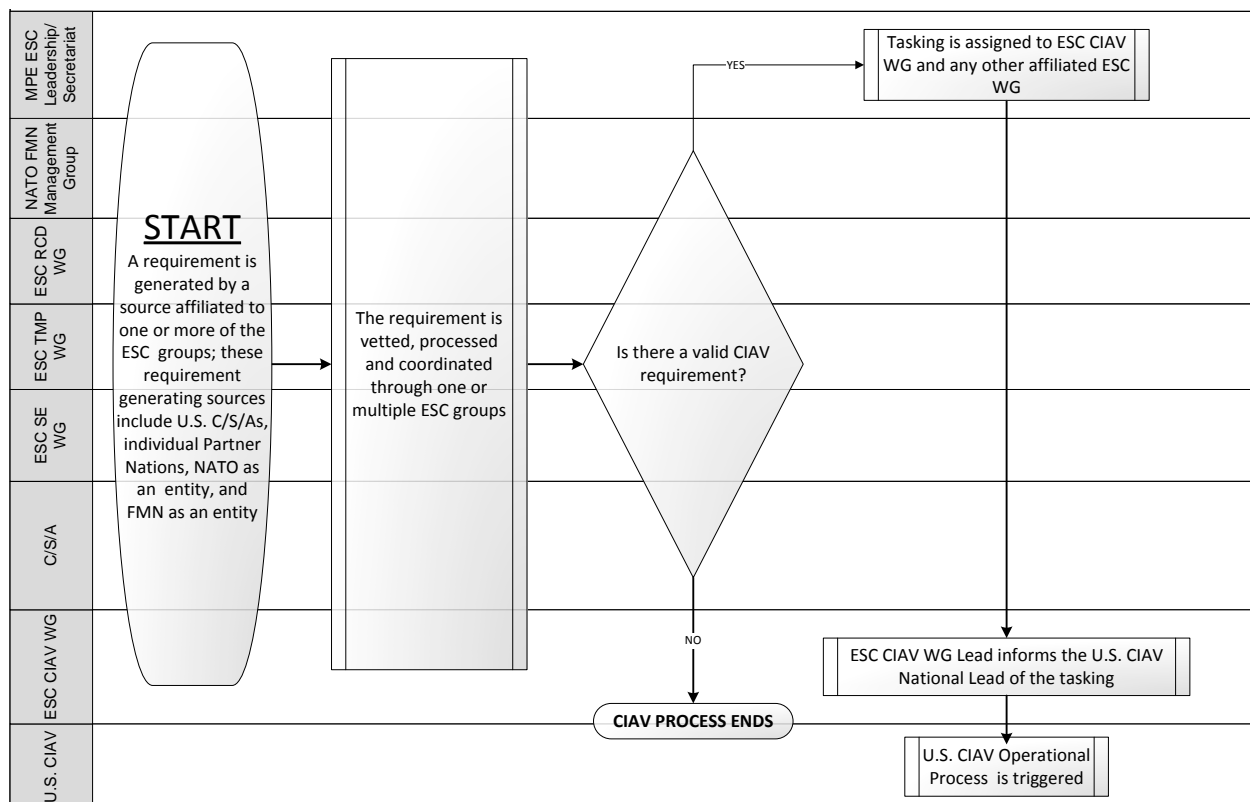


Figure B-1. ESC CIAV WG and MPE Stakeholder Touchpoints: High Level

2.  Methodology.

a. The primary objective of CIAV is to provide the capability to assure and validate Mission Partner information exchanges to execute appropriate actions during the Phase 0, Planning Cycle, and Phases 1-5 of any operation. Within the MPE construct, CIAV is required when the U.S. and its Mission Partners cannot exchange information and data, which negatively affects the Commander's ability to achieve unity of command or degrades mission effectiveness.

b. The CIAV methodology is designed to conduct end-to-end analysis of mission-based interoperability (MBI) effectiveness and overall effectiveness of the operational Coalition mission threads (CMTs) through validated requirements, technical as well as operational. CMTs are the end-to-end sets of activities and data required to execute an element of an operational mission successfully, such as battlespace management and joint fire support. The CIAV process develops and utilizes a mission profile, which identifies all elements required to define and implement an end-to-end mission thread and to assess its performance. Thus, CIAV differs from standard joint certifications of systems by using this MBI approach. CIAV is not limited to system-only evaluations but uses the full range of doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership and education, personnel and facilities solutions to properly validate information exchange effectiveness.

c. The ESC CIAV WG methodology provides the MPE ESC member organizations with the unique ability to identify mission partner capability gaps for Mission-Based Interoperability (MBI) assessment. The methodology is the conduit that guides coalition interoperability issues through MPE, allowing for CIAV to initiate its end-to-end processes. The ESC CIAV WG methodology is designed to provide a consistent, repeatable framework in identifying capability gaps, validating CIAV requirements and engaging CIAV. Details of this methodology are described in the following procedural section.

3. Procedures. Figure B-2 depicts the end-to-end process, beginning with introduction of interoperability gaps into the MPE framework, the validation of the gaps with the stakeholders, and the authorization to execute a prioritized coalition interoperability issue for assessment. Subsequent subparagraphs further breakdown the details of this process.

a. Requirements Generation. There are several ways interoperability gaps and shortfalls may be identified and submitted to the ESC CIAV WG (Figure B-3).

(1) MPE ESC Leadership: Members of the MPE ESC Leadership may identify and submit issues directly to the ESC CIAV WG Lead or their respective ESC CIAV WG member.

Touchpoints Between MPE ESC Working Groups and Key Stakeholders; Level 1

Purpose: Depict touchpoints between the ESC CIAV WG and MPE stakeholders regarding requirements of interoperability gaps in the areas of MPE Operations, Training, and Capabilities Development
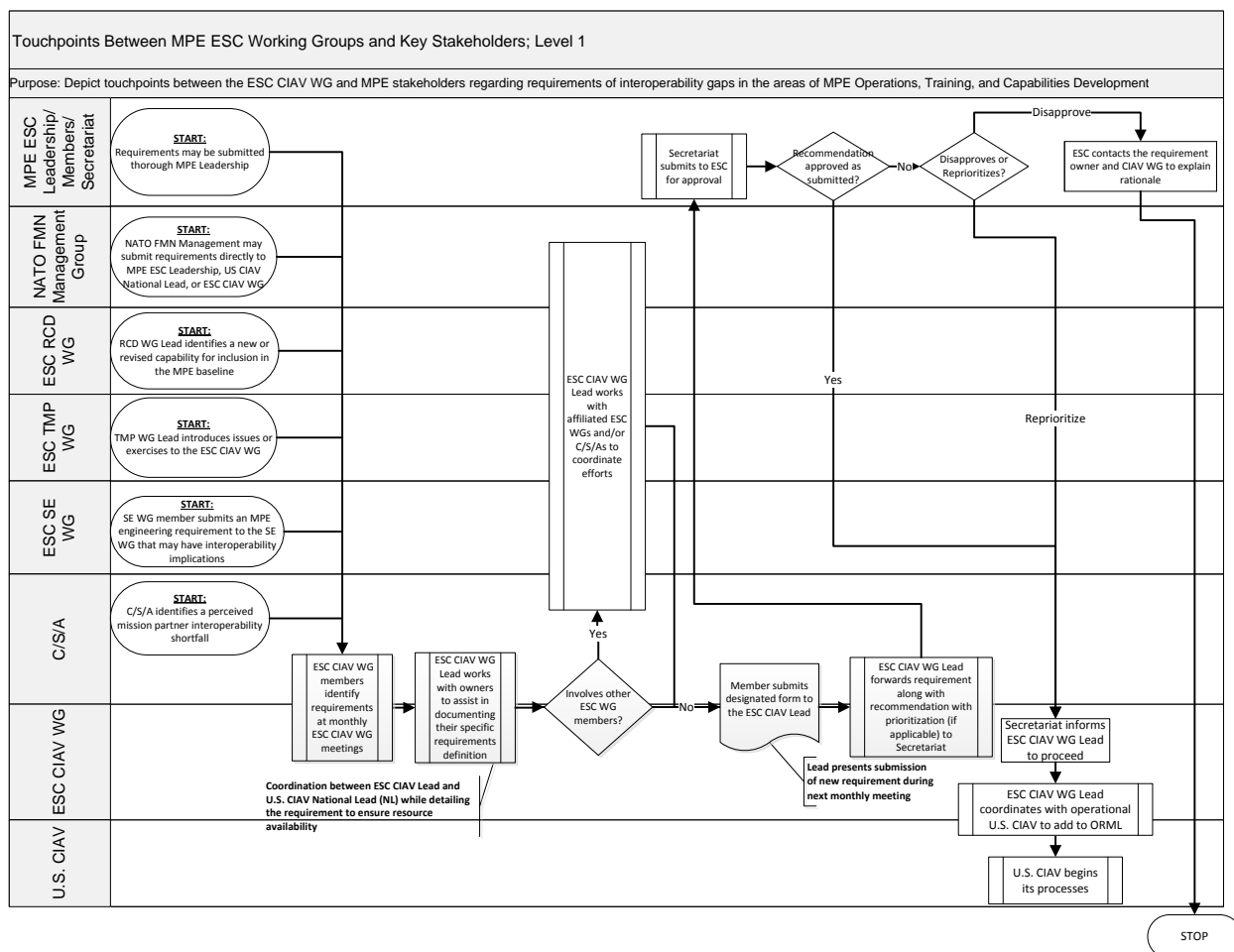


Figure B-2. ESC CIAV WG and MPE Stakeholder Touchpoints: Detailed

(2) ESC RCDWG: The ESC RCD WG receives new requirements to support MPE. If the ESC RCD WG Lead receives a potential interoperability issue the ESC RCD WG will forward it to the ESC CIAV WG for action.

(3) ESC T&MP WG: Once the ESC T&MP WG updates C/S/A training programs to include MPE and determines which exercises require implementation of MPE to meet training requirements, the ESC T&MP WG may assist the C/S/A in determining possible coalition interoperability issues. The ESC T&MP WG may also identify exercises in which CIAV participation would be of benefit. Once identified, the ESC T&MP WG Lead will introduce the issue or exercise to the ESC CIAV WG.

(4) ESC SEWG: As the ESC SEWG designs or develops MPE solutions to satisfy operational requirements, the development team shall factor coalition interoperability MBI assessments into the schedule before the MPE solution is deployed and declared operational. The ESC CIAV WG MBI assessment will identify limitations and operational impacts that need to be addressed prior to fielding.

Figure B-3. Requirements Generation

(5) C/S/As:  While C/S/As may submit issues directly to MPE ESC Leadership, the preferred method is for the C/S/As to work through their representatives who are members of the ESC CIAV WG, to present issues during the monthly ESC CIAV WG meetings.  These C/S/A issues may be programs of record (PORs) or non-POR systems connecting and exchanging data between the U.S. and MPs.  They may involve interoperability validation of systems in both exercise and operational environments, including support of Combatant Command operational and contingency plans.

   b.  Interoperability Requirements Validation.

   (1)   Transition of requirements to ESC CIAV WG and presentation to the ESC CIAV WG membership:  Once an interoperability issue is passed to the ESC CIAV WG Lead (Figure B-4), the Lead, in conjuction with proponent's WG representative, frames the concern as it applies within the MPE.  The Lead and representative discuss and prepare at least 5 days prior to a monthly meeting. Once the Lead and the representative have agreed on the framed concern, the concern is added to the agenda of the next monthly ESC CIAV WG meeting (Figure B-5).  During these monthly meetings, interoperability concerns are discussed to provide situational awareness to all stakeholders in the WG.  At this point, the ESC CIAV WG Lead, or their designated official, works with the owner to develop a Requirements Submission Quad (RSQ) chart (see ENCLOSURE C).  There may be other members in the WG with the same or similar concerns during the course of discussion.  The next steps in the process address this.
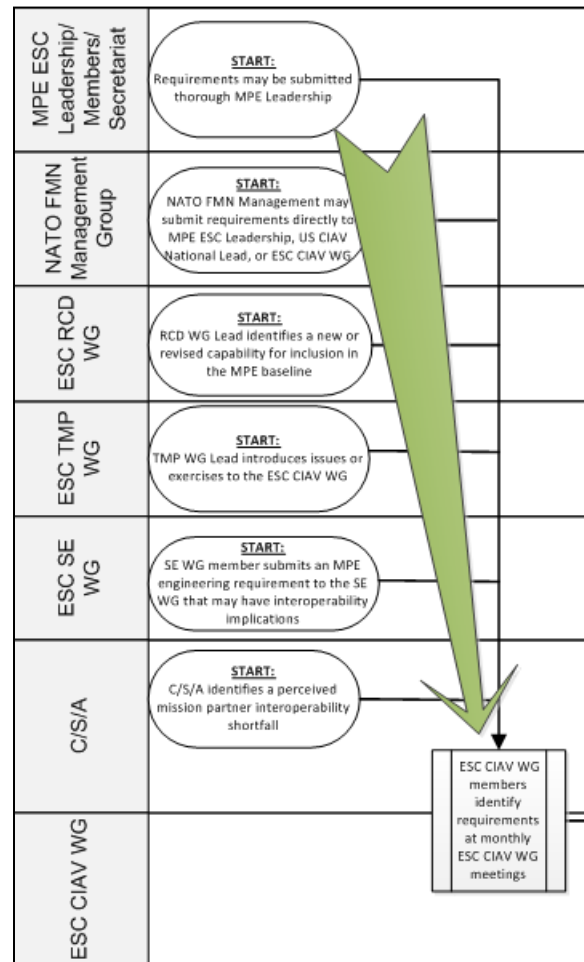
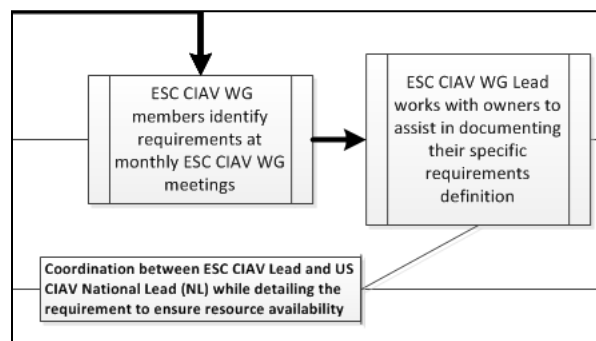Figure B-4. ESC CIAV WG Lead Receives Requirement



Figure B-5. ESC CIAV WG and U.S. CIAV WG Coordination

(2)   Coordination with other potential Stakeholders:  If during the defining, detailing and framing phase, or during the member's discussion in the monthly meeting, it is determined the concern may have multiple stakeholders and/or ESC WG implications, the ESC CIAV Lead will convene a detailed discussion with all potential players (Figure B-6).  This will not be

conducted during the normal monthly meeting; instead, a special meeting will be organized, and affected stakeholders brought into detailed discussion to determine if the scope of the original concern should be broadened to include additional stakeholder implications.  The next steps of the process addresses the preparation in formalizing the details of the multiple stakeholders' concern for submission to the MPE ESC Leadership for approval and prioritization.
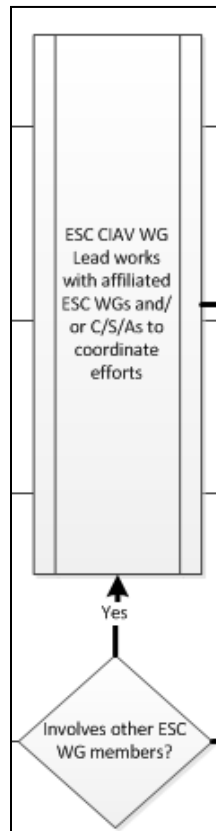


Figure B-6. Coordination with Potential Stakeholders

(3) Documentation and submission of potential requirements:  In preparation for submission to the MPE ESC Leadership, the ESC CIAV WG Lead and all stakeholders will prepare the RSQ required by the MPE ESC Leadership for their review and approval process (Figure B-7).  Upon completion of the RSQ, the CIAV Lead provides a prioritization recommendation based on factors that include the proponents' stated operational needs and impact, any additional stakeholders' needs, as well as the predictive analysis from the U.S. CIAV National Lead on the current capacity for CIAV to take on additional work.  The potential requirements stakeholders and the ESC CIAV WG Lead will perform a final review of the RSQ before submitting to the MPE ESC Secretariat.
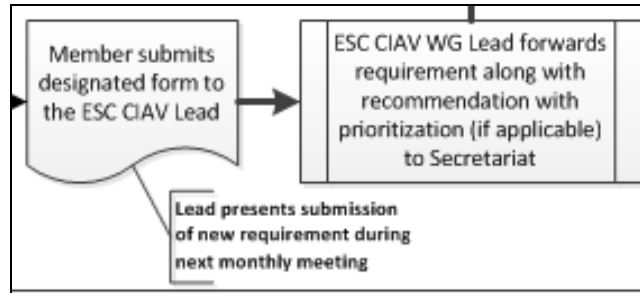
Figure B-7. ESC CIAV WG Review of Requirements

c. Authorization to Execute.

(1) MPE ESC Leadership Review: Once the MPE ESC Secretariat accepts the RSQ, the MPE ESC Secretariat will review the packet for completeness and distribute the RSQ electronically to the MPE ESC Leadership with recommendations for approval and prioritization. The MPE ESC Leadership will review the CIAV requirement virtually and provide approvals, comments, concerns, questions, and disapprovals back to the Secretariat. The Secretariat will track the status as it proceeds through the MPE ESC Leadership Review (Figure B-8) and consolidate results. Any questions will be provided to the ESC CIAV WG Lead for clarification. Based on the review, the interoperability issue will be sent back to the ESC CIAV WG Lead, via the MPE ESC Secretariat, either as approved as originally prioritized, approved but reprioritized, or disapproved. If approved, the MPE ESC Secretariat will inform the stakeholders and ESC CIAV WG Lead to proceed with assessment planning. If the interoperability issue is disapproved, the MPE ESC Secretariat will inform the stakeholders and ESC CIAV WG Lead.
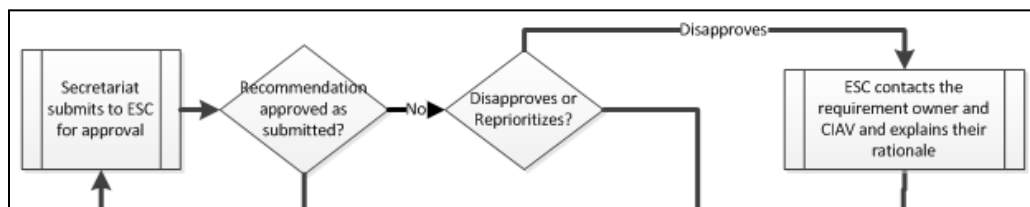


Figure B-8. ESC CIAV Leadership Review

(2) Transition approved requirement from ESC CIAV WG to U.S. CIAV: Once approved, the interoperability requirement is tasked to the U.S. CIAV National Lead who directs the operational resources in conducting the CIAV assessment (Figure B-9). The CIAV requirement is formally submitted using CIAV's Operational Requirements Master List (ORML) which assigns a unique tracking number. This number is passed to the requirement owner and to any affiliated stakeholders to use as a tracking mechanism for their specific requirement. This requirement has now been formalized and will be briefed to the MPE ESC Leadership and its affiliates. The CIAV requirement has officially entered the U.S. CIAV process and the U.S. CIAV team will then work with the stakeholders to conduct a Request for Information, Desktop Analysis, and possible Assurance & Validation event in determining the Capabilities,

Limitations and Operational Impacts from an MPE interoperability perspective. Depending on the priority, scope and complexity of the requirement, the CIAV assessment timeframe can vary.
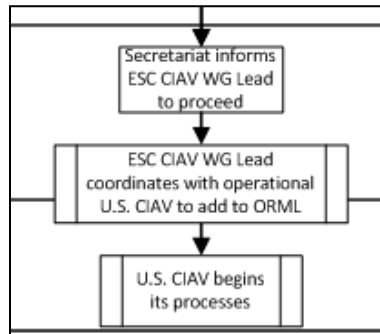


Figure B-9. U.S. CIAV WG Receives Requirement

4. <u>Results.</u>  To end the formal ESC CIAV WG process, U.S. CIAV National Lead will deliver an assessment report to the CIAV requirement owner(s), as well as the MPE ESC.  This assessment report will characterize the interoperability Capabilities, Limitations and Operational Impacts of the submitted issue.  The report also includes recommendations on possible ways to close or reduce interoperability gaps.  The requirement owner will review the assessment results and determine if the report satisfies the requirement.  If so, the CIAV requirement is closed.  If not, the requirement owner will contact the ESC CIAV WG Lead for further clarification, additional information, or reassessment.

ENCLOSURE C

REQUIREMENTS SUBMISSION QUAD CHART

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| C5ISR | Coalition Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance |
| CCMD | Combatant Command |
| ChM | Change Management |
| CIAV | Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation |
| CJCS | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| C/S/As | Commands, Services, Agencies |
| DISA | Defense Information Systems Agency |
| DoD | Department of Defense |
| DoD CIO | Department of Defense Chief Information Officer |
| DOT&E | Director, Operational Test and Evaluation |
| ESC | Executive Steering Committee |
| JMEI | Joining, Membership, and Exit Instructions |
| JS | Joint Staff |
| MBI | Mission-Based Interoperability |
| MP | Mission Partner |
| MPE | Mission Partner Environment |
| NGB | National Guard Bureau |
| NSA | National Security Agency |
| ORML | Operational Requirements Master List |
| RCDWG | Requirements and Capability Development WG |
| RSQ | Requirements Submission Quad chart |
| SEWG | Senior Engineering WG |
| T&MP WG | Training and Mission Partnering Working Group |
| U.S. | United States |
| USA | United States Army |
| USAF | United States Air Force |
| USAFRICOM | United States African Command |
| USCENTCOM | United States Central Command |
| USCG | United States Coast Guard |
| USCYBERCOM | United States Cyber Command |
| USD AT&L | Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics |
| USD(I) | Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence |
| USEUCOM | United States European Command |
| USMC | United States Marine Corps |
| USN | United States Navy |
| USNORTHCOM | United States Northern Command |
| USPACOM | United States Pacific Command |
| USSOCOM | United States Special Operations Command |
| USSOUTHCOM | United States Southern Command |
| USSTRATCOM | United States Strategic Command |
| USTRANSCOM | United States Transportation Command |
| WG | Working Group |